for the world to know.

While the Senstors were locked in their chamber, from which no sound came forth, the great crowd that had been turned from the galleries, impatiently frod about the cor-ridors. Representatives flocked over from the House, so eager to hear the result that they could not remain in their seats. Curious and Impatient citizens occupied every niche of space in the reception rooms, and the feeling of suspense was everywhere. Upstairs in the gallery reserved for members of press the reporters were gathered in force, and an extra number of telegraph operators were sending broadcast the facts and descriptions of the great political drama. When ever a Senator rashly emerged from the cham per, which was seldom, he was ponneed upon by those who for one reason or another were hungry for news of the result. Excitement, illy suppressed, marked everybody and everying, and those who were in and about the Senate chamber during the day will not soon orget the impressions they received. The scenes of the day were unprecedented.

When 2 o'clock, the hour at which the Senate

agreed that it should go into secret session arrived, Mr. Gorman was speaking. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity and long lines of people were waiting outside At Mr. Allison's suggestion, more time was given Mr. Gorman, and it was almost fifteen minutes past the hour when he con-cluded and the motion for an executive session was made. The galleries were disappointed. For some unaccountable reason the impression prevailed that the vote on the treaty would be public. Slowly and with much grumbling the occupants of the galleries, who ad atood long in the corridors to gain the seats they occupied, descended to the cor-ridors and balls below and awaited the eignal for the reopening of the doors. The chamber itself, which had been filled with members from the House, was slowly emption of Representatives, who were loath to leave Finally all doors were closed and scaled, and he last secret sitting on the treaty of peace began. The crucial moment could not be long postponed, and it was approached with fear and trembling on the part of the leaders or

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who it was understood represented the President's views, spoke for about lifteen minutes, urging Senators to vote to ratify the treaty and end the state of war which at present existed. He opposed any and all amendments, and declared that the suntry was waiting with much impatience for the settlement of a question which should have been settled weeks ago. The present lamentable situation was, he said, due to the layed. The failure of the Sanata to catify the treaty had held out hopes to Aguinaldo that the sentiment of the country was against th Administration, and had led him into the fatal mistake of believing he could attack the American troops with impunity. This unfortunate situation. Mr. Fairbanks, said, would have been avoided had the treaty been promptly ratified, and he intimated that the men wh had been instrumental in delaying the vote on the treaty were responsible for the situatio with which this Government was now con

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, who has been in his own State making the fight of his life for reelection, arrived in Washington just in time to make a short speech. He declared it to be his belief that the treaty should be ratifled without amendment or change of any sort so that the war might be ended. He had just me from the far West, he said, and he be leved he expressed the sentiments of the people in saying they were all in favor of the ratification of the treaty and the ending of the

Mr. Boss, the new Senator from Vermont, made his malden speech this afternoon. He opposed any amendment to the treaty and deelared his squassition to any sort of a declaratory resolution, however harmless it might be said the people of his State had an old-fashioned idea that the flag should no pulled down where it had been put up and that this great republic could do anything that any other Government had done. He believed we could give the Philippines a good government and add to their peace and happiness by administering the affairs of those Islands until such time as we might determine just what was best to be done in the way of a permanent Government.

By the time the Semutor had concluded the hour of 3 o'clock had arrived. Meantime there had been a scurrying of pages after Senator Vest, who is very ill and had gone to his committee room to lie down for a short rest. The bell announcing a yea and nay roll call sounded before Me reached the chamber. He hastened as rapidly as a man enfectled by disease can hasten, hi object being to get inside in time to offer his amendment to the treaty. But Mr. Gorman had anticipated him and offered it for him. The following is Mr. Vest's proposed amendment:

Article III .- Strike out the words "cedes to the relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and

Add at the end of Article III, the following: "The United States, desiring that the people of the archipelago shall be enabled to establish a form of free government suitable to their condition and securing the rights of life, liberty and property and the proservation of order and equal rights therein, assumes for the time being and to the end aforesaid the control of the archipelson, so far as such control shall be meedful for the purposes above stated, and will pro-vide that the privileges accorded to Spain by Articles IV. and V. or this treaty shall be enjoyed."
In line two of Article VIII. after the word." Cuba. sert the words "and in the Philippine archi-

n line three of the same article after the word "Indies" insert " and." In lines three and four of the same article strike out the words "and in the Philippine archipelago.

In Article IX., strike out lines 171, 172, 173. In line two of Article XIII., after the word "Cuba" ort the words "the Philippines." In line three of the same article strike out the

words "the Philippines."

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAR-Mesars, Bason, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chillen, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heiffeld, Boar, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, McLauria, Martin, Mills, Milchell, Maury, Murphy, Parco, Pattigrow, Ramins, Rosch, Smith, Tillman, les, Tunner, and For-ao. NAYS-Messes, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Buker

NAYS—Meases, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butlen, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Oultem, Davis, Delore, Fikins, Fairbanks, Fankiner, Foraker, Gallinger, Geor, Grey, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hanns, Hawley, Kyle, Lindsey, Lodge, McBrow, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morpan, Penrose, Perkins, Pettar, Platt of Connectiput, Platt of New York, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, mon, Spooner, Stewart, Nothirm, Teller, Thurston

Warren, Wellington, and Wolcott-5.3.

Pairs-Turpic with Selson, White with Cannon, and Mallory with Proctor. Wetmore unpar Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italies, and qualists in small capitals :

Then came the final test, the opposition cor tenting itself with this single proposed amendment. The vote on the treaty was ordered. Not in months has the Senate chamber been so full of members as when this vote began. The cloakrooms, usually filled with members smoking and chatting, were deserted. Every man was in his seat, and on the faces of the leaders uneasy expectancy was depicted. Senators Lodge and Gallinger took seats at the Clerk's desk to keep tab on the vote, so as to give Chairman Davis the cue if it were necessary for him, in the event of defeat, to change his rote and move to reconsider. Breathlessly the Senate listened to the responses, and Mr. Lodge marked down the result as name after name was called Mr. Hansbrough, in charge of the pairs on the Republican side. of the chamber, also kept a tally, and several Democratic leaders did the same. The roll call was gone through with by the Clerk in that perfunctory, manner which marks the vote of the Senate, however vital or however unimportant the subject matter may be. There were no emphatic "Noce" and no jubilant as the names of the doubtful members were approached the expansionists fairly held their breath, hoping for success, yet fearing defeat

Mr. Hale voted "No" in a firm but quiet voice, and Mr. Hoar, twirling his ever-present bunch of keys, voted in the same way without a tremor of remorse in his tones. Jones of Nevada was not in the chamber on the first roll call, an absence that was thought at the time to have been intentional. Kenney voted with the treaty friends, as has been predicted, and the call procoded toward the name of Mr. McEnery. The Senator from Louisiana had insisted that if he should vote for the treaty a declaratory resolution must subsequently be passed officially announcing to the country and the world that it was not the intention to make the Philippines an integral part of the United States. Mr. Aldrich was pledged the votes of the friends of the treaty for his resolution, and while it was understood by the two Senators who had talked with Mr McEnery that he would vote for ratification, they were not positive on this point, and the Senate awaited his response to the call with some trepidation.

Mr. McEnery is very deaf and had to be re minded when his name was called. He quietly looked toward the Clerk, and, speaking in that loud tone peculiar to the deaf, he replied "aye" with just the alightest touch of defiance in his voice. At that instant an audi ble sigh of relief was heard distinctly from the Republican side of the chamber, and it was realized that the treaty was safe and there was no longer any doubt that it would be ratified. Mr. McLauren's turn came next and there was no longer any doubt of the result.

The only Senators who failed to respond to their names were Jones of Nevada and El kins, both of whom had been in the lobby at the moment. They entered as the absences were being called. Mr. Elkins was the fifty-sixth Senator to vote "aye." Mr. Jones he fifty-seventh, when his name was called, declared that he was opposed to the policy of expansion, but he was of the opinion that the best way to effectually block the policy was to ratify the treaty. The treaty ought to be ratifled, he said, in order that business might adjust itself to the conditions. After this was ione he did not think so much would be heard about expansion

Messrs, McEnery, Clay and Sullivan said othing by way of explanation of their votes. Senators Morgan, Faulkner Gray, Lindsay and Pettus, the old guard on the Democratic side, who have been with the treaty from the start, attracted little attention as they unnounced their votes, although to their nstefatigable efforts is much of the credit ue. The absentees were all paired. Cannon in I tal seeking re-election; Proctor is in uba on a pleasure trip; White has gone to California and will probably not return to Washington again: Wetmore is at his home in Rhode Island; Wilson has not yet returned rom his defeat in Washington and Turple is ill.

The Senate promptly removed the injune tion of secreey from the vote and ordered the President to be notified. As soon as this was done, Mr. Hanna dashed from the chamber as if shot from a catapult, jumped through the glass swinging doors and passed a crowd of correspondents for the office of the Secretary, where he might telephone the news to the White House. As he rushed past, the Senator esculated: "Treaty ratified and three votes to spare." He held his bands above his head, his eyes bulging and his face aglow, with his whole frame quivering with the excitement of exultant victory.

The detailed vote on the ratification of the treaty was as follows:

FOR RA	DESCATION-57.
Aldrich, B.	Lodge, R.
Allen, P.	Mantle, R.
Allison, R.	McBride, R.
Baker, H.	McEnery, D.
Burrows, R.	McLaurin, D.
Butler, P.	McMillan, R.
Carter, R.	Mason, R.
Chandler, R.	Morgan, D.
Clark, R.	Nelson, R.
Clay, D.	Penrose, R.
Cullom, R.	Perkins, R.
Davis, R.	Pettus, D.
Deboe, R.	Platt (N. Y.), R.
Elkins, R.	Platt (Conn.), R.
Fairbanks, R.	Pritchard, R.
Faulkner, D.	Quay, R.
Frye, R.	Ross, R.
Foraker, R.	Sewell, R.
Gallinger, R.	Shoup, R.
Gear, R.	Simon, R.
Gray, D.	Speoner, R.
Hanna, R.	Stewart, H.
Hansbrough, R.	Sullivan, D.
Harris, P.	Teller, S.
Hawley, R.	Thurston, R.
Jones (Nev.), 8,	Warren, R.
Kenney, D.	Wellington, R.
Kyle, Ind.	Wolcott, R.
AND A STATE OF THE AND A STATE OF THE AND ADDRESS OF THE AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRE	The second secon

Lindear, D. 40 Republicans, 8 Populists, 10 Democrats,

Silver, 1 Independent. AGAINST BATIFICATON-27. Mille, D. Mitchell, D. Berry, D. Money, D. Caffery, D. Murphy, D. Pasco, D. Cockrell, D. Pettigrew, R. dorman, D. Roach, D. Hair, It. Smith. D. Heitfeld, P. Tillman, D Hoar, H. Turiey, D. Turner, P. Jones (Ark.), D.

Martin, D. 22 Democrats, 5 Republicans, 2 Populists. Pairs-Cannon and Proctor (Reps.) with White Dem.) and Wetmore and Wilson (Reps.) with Turpie

In this wise ended a fight that is destined to secome memorable in the annals of the Senate of the United States. Upon two votes hung the question of peace between the United States and Spain; upon two votes depended the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN SESSION. ; iorman's Final Plea Against Ratification-

Declaratory Resolution Debated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The fact that this was the last day of debate in the Senate on the various resolutions affecting the peace treaty.
and that the vote in secret session on the treaty itself was to be taken at 3 o'clock in the afternoon brought a very large assemblage of visitors to the Senate galleries. The Chaplain's opening prayer was partly in these

"Hear our devout prayers in behalf of our soldiers and sailors in the Far East, and as we believe the cause which they represent the cause of this nation-to be humane, just and righteous, we ask Thy blessing on their arms and conduct. Crown them with victory and let Thy heavenly benediction be on Thy honored servants, the President, Vice-President and members of both houses. Guide them in all their ways and cheer and comfort them

with the sense of duty well done." Resolutions of the Legislatures of Indiana. Nebraska and North Dakots in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty were presented and read.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) gave notice of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 for a monument in henor of George Henry Ellis, yeoman, the only American sailor killed in the two sea fights at

Manila and Santiago. Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.) introduced a joint resolution declaring that by the ratification of the peace treaty it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into United States citizenship, nor to permanently annex the islands as part of the territory of the United States, but to establish a Government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, to prepare them for local self-government, and, in due time, to make such disposition of the islands as will

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"Ayes." The chamber was still as death, and best promote the interests of the United States Mr. McEnery asked unanimous consent to o'clock to-day, but objection was made by Mr

Allen (Pop., Neb.). Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. He said he would vote to ratify the treaty, but that in doing so he should not be regarded as representing the views of anybody but himself and his constituents. He read a newspaper paragraph saving that he would enlighten the Sen ate to-day as to the motives of Senator Gor man of Maryland, and said that he hated to be soddled and patted on the back by newspapers That statement was wholly gratuitous and wholly inexcusable, because he had neve promised to callghten the Senate as to the motives which controlled Senator Gorman, He did not know and had no concern in know ing what Senator Gorman's motives were. As to the newspaper paragraph coupling his name with that of William J. Bryan, Mr. Al-

ing what Senator Gorman's motives were. As to the mewspaper paragraph coupling his name with that of William J. Bryan, Mr. Allen said that he was not the keeper of Mr. Bryan's conscience, and he went on to culorize Mr. Bryan as "easily the superior of any living American statesman" and "as one of the greatest statesmen the country ever produced. If there is any man absolutely sincere in the doctrines he advocates," Mr. Allen continued, "that man is Mr. Bryan. He is not a demagogue, as the groundhogs and Tumble bugs of politics would have the world believe."

Mr. Allen repudlated the newspaper intimation that he expected some favor from the Administration. He said that he had never occupled doubtful ground in the matter of the treaty. He had from the first announced his nurrose to vote for its ratification. As to the insinuation that Rembbleans would aid his relection to the Senate. Mr. Allen asserted that if the Republican party tendered him its services in that regard he would not accept them. He would repudiate the offer as an unworted interference. As to the treaty itself he said he was not in favor of any amendment of it or of any of the resolutions that had been offered affecting it, because either of those things would open up the whole controversy to further negotiations and invite danger.

The rest of Mr. Allen's speech was a legal and constitutional argument in support of the right of the United States to acquire territory under the war-making and treaty-making power; but he insisted that the territory as adjured should become part of the United States. The United States, Referring to the recent outbreak at Manila, Mr. Allen said that it had brought mourning and military power. The islands were held by the war power and in no other sense, and there the islands and their people must, remain, respecting to the recent outbreak at Manila, Mr. Allen said that it had brought mourning and military power. The islands were held by the war power and in no other sense, and there the islands and their people must,

or the establishment there of a colonial Government.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) closed the debate. He said that he had not consumed any time in the discussion of the resolutions and would not do now how for the occurrences of the last few days in the Senate. Referring to the last few days in the Senate. Referring to the remarks made on Saturday by Mr. Wolcott. Mr. Gorman said that it had grown to be an unfortunate custom that ne wapaper criticisms of public men found ready conduits in the Chamber. His attitude on the treaty had been well defined in public afterances before the treaty was negotiated, so far as the Phillippine Islands were concerned. His ordinou on that question had been fairly expressed by him to one of the Commissioners who had negotiated the treaty before loaving the United States for Paris, and he had had no cause to change the opinior then expressed publicly and privately. They were opinions formed, moreover, after mature deliberation. In the whole course of his public life Presidents and their Cabinets had had no terrors for him. He had opposed them when they were of his own political faith, because he believed that he extreme cases thoy put in conardy the business interests of the American neople. He now opposed this treaty by which the United States was to acquire the sovereignty of the Phillippine Islands because he believed that the acquisition of Philippine territory would be more disastrous to the country than any other measure which had come before the Senate from the formation of the Government to this hour.

He thanked Mr. Wolcott for stating that

from the formation of the Government to this hour.

He thanked Mr. Welcott for stating that their views on public questions were as far apart as the poles. He (Mr. Gorman) belonged to the conservative democracy, which could never entertain an optition or advocate an action which would destroy the industries of the country. He would always stand against the proposed measure because he believed it would invelve the country in unfold woes for any number of years to come. The question of the pending treaty ought not to be dwarfed by personal considerations. What did the country care for any man, himself or any other man in the Democratic party, or for any man in the Republican party, if his aspirations and interests were against the welfare of the country?

interests were against the weinstern from Mr. try?
Mr. Gorman rend a paragraph from Mr. Wolcott's speech on Saturday, intimating that he (Gorman) was opposing the treaty for his own political advantage, and with a view of being a Presidential candidate, and said that fair judgment and charitable Judgment would enable him to say that the Senator from Colorado, of all the Senators in the body, was the only one capable of such an utterance while the Senate was considering such a grave question.

the Senate was considering such a grave question.

At this time there was a wild exclamation from the gentlemen's gallery. It was the case of a man who had an epileptic fit and whom the doorkeepers were compelled to carry out. Mr. Gorman went on to say that any man who entertained such an idea as that expressed by Mr. Wolcoit was standing on a very low plane in the consideration of so grave a measure. He believed in his party because he believed that the interest of the people would be best served in the end by its control of floverimental affairs. He had adhered to it when some of its doctrines were very far from meeting with approval, because he had believed that in the main the interests of the country were best subserved by it. He had known gentlemen to float between parties. He had seen statesmen who were wild with the thought of free colnage of silver, and who yet found on every occasion a splendid resting place in the Republican party. But he wanted to disabuse the mind of the Senator from Colorado from the 3d of March next he Mr. Gorman would have served eighteen years on this floor. And during that time he did not believe he had ever utered a word that wounded the feelings of a brother Senator. He did not believe that he could have been camble at any time of attempting to affect a public question by criticisms of the personal conduct or views of any other Senator. He thought himself incanable of doing so now, and hence the moderation of the language which he used in response to the remarks of the Senator from Colorado. He had never had buttone assiration, and that had been satisfied by the people among whom he had been born and raised, and who had given him three terms of service in this body. That had been and was the height of his ambition. And he would leave the field, by their decree to another who differed with him in political sentiments. None could say of him that he had desired roliteal promotion against the interests of his country. He might have followed the example of others, and bent the ha (At this time there was a wild exclamation

terests of his country. He might have followed the example of others, and ben'the knee that theift might follow fawning, but he had not done it.

At this point of his speech the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, but at the request of Mr. Allison manimous consent was given that Mr. Gorman might conclude his remarks. He said:

"Mr. President, away beyond offlee, away beyond personal desires of promotions of any sort, stands the great question which we are facing. Yesterday, Sunday as it was, the cable flashed the news that, because of the attitude of the American republic in its determination, in its effort, in its threat to take possession of a people who did not desire to become a part of the nation, the blood o' American citizens has flowed. We have learned that the natives of the Philippine Islands, flighting for their lifteries, have made an attack on the may and the American army. Who believes for one moment that if there was the same provision in the treaty with relation to Cuba, and if our occupation was to be only temporary and was only intended to aid the Filippines to form a better Government and control their own affairs, there would have been a single life lost? They would have submitted as fromez has submitted and would have turned their arms as allies and supporters of the American flag, which was intended to give them freedom. I believe that if this treaty is ratified, and we obtain the ceasion of the sovereignty of these Islands, the fighting of Saturday night is only the beginning of a war which will cost us millions and millions of dollars. And when we have ias we may driven the Filipinos to submission at the point of the bayonet, the whole archipelago will become a pest to the American nation. I believe that it will open the door for a flow from the chinese Empire and from the islands themselves of a host, untold in numbers, of men who will not assimilate, but who will tend to de

can people."

Mr. Gorman referred to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion act in 1888, at a time when negotiations for the amendment of the treaty

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were pending, and declared that the passage of that act was a most disgraceful charster in the history of the country and that the effect of it wes to the destruction of the American trade with China.

And now, he continued, "having destroyed our trade with China, and that frade having melted away until it has dwindled to almost nothing compared with the trade of Great Britain. France and Germany, you propose to take the Philippine Islands, that are in front of the Chinese Sea. No bower on earth could guard those islands from incursions of the Chinese. There is no power strong enough to prevent the Chinese from going in there and making them a stepping stone to the United States, and it will not in my judgment, be four years before the beople of the United States will resent it. It is known to the supporters of this treaty that the beople will resent it, and you propose to prevent it by increasing the army to 100,000 men, at a cost of \$100,000,000 a year. That increase of the army is not alone to take care of our affairs in those distant islands, but it is intended as a menace or as a police force to help control the American people. This is the last time, possibly, that I shall address the Senate openly, but I now enterfury solemn protest against it. I was to see this great Government march on for all time, as it has done in the past, relying upon the good sense and good will of the American people to support and protect without the aid of armies."

Mr. Gorman spoke for twenty-five minutes. When he took his seat Mr. Wolcott asked for a few moments to reply to him, but Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn. Solpected and insisted on his motion to go into executive session, and at 2:15 the Senate went into secret session.

At 3:25 the doors were reopened and the resolution effect to-day by Mr. McEnery was taken in, on motion of Mr. Aldrich Rep., R. L. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) Javored the resolution, and said that if a like resolution had been adopted last week there would have been no such lamentable occurrences as had taken plac

ution "with the consent of the people thereof".

Mr. Aldrich moved to lay the amendment on the table, and said that if it had not been for tobjections on the part of opponents of the treaty the resolution, or a similar one, would have been adopted three days ago.

The vote was taken on Mr. Aldrich's motion and Mr. Hoar's amendment to Mr. McEnery's resolution was laid on the table: Yess, 45; nays, 34.

Mr. Hoar then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words: "Or to force a government upon them against their will."

Mr. Aldrich moved to lay this amendment also on the table. Carried: Yess, 46; nays, 30.

Mr. Bacon (bem, Ga.) moved to amend the resolution by adding to it the following paragraph from his own resolution:

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaim

graph from his own resolution:

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said Islambs, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent Government shall have been erected therein, entitled to recognition as such to transfer to said Government, upon terms which shall be resonable and just all right secured under the exactable has pain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.

In supporting the government of the control of the telephone is the government and control of the islands to their people.

senable and just, all right secures under the government and control of the islands to their people.

In supporting the smendment Mr. Bacon said:

"If it be true that it is the purpose of this Government not to express permanent dominion in the Philippine Islands, ought we not to say so in the plainest language? If it be true that it is not the purpose of the Government to deay to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands the right of self-government, ought we not to say so? Ought we in ambiguous language to leave the matter in uncertainty?"

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), one of the Peace Commissioners, said that he had been always willing to vote for resolutions such as that of the Senator from Louisiana. He might be in the Senator from Louisiana. He might be in the Senator from Louisiana. He might be in the Senator from Louisiana, the Senate had done its whole duty, had been true to itself, to the traditions of American liberty, and to all those grean maxims of American government which should animate and centrol the Senate.

Mr. Vest Dem., Mo. asked Mr. Gray whether the Mr.Eirey resolution, which he (Mr. Gray) favored, did not exclude the idea that all fiovernments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and did not assert, on the contrary, that the people of the United States were to determine when the people of the Philippine Islands were capable of self-government? And did not that destroy the idea that every people should determine its own government?

idea that every people should determine its own government?

Mr. Gray reulied that the Filipinos had no right to demand at this hour any more explicit promise than that sontained in the McEnery resolution. He was not in favor of kneeding down to the Filipinos after the United States had liberated them from the thraldom of Spain and had also saved them from anarchy and misrale.

Mr Lindsay Dem., Ky.) said that the pending resolution would commit the Federal Government to do for the Filipinos all that it was bound to do for the Cubans. Why make promises to the Filipinos, who are shooting down American soldiers, which were not made to the Cubans, who were friends to the United States all through? He was opposed to anything of the kind.

all through? He was opposed to anything of the kind.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) characterized his colleggue's resolution as a proposal to establish a despotic protectorate over the Philippine islands without any ground for independent self-government. He favored the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Grav remarked upon the thanklessness of the Filipinos in turning their arms against American troops because they were not allowed to enter Manila and loot it.

Mr. Caffery said he knew nothing about that. The Filipinos had, perhaps, acted toolishly and wrongfully.

"Only perhaps?" Mr. Gray asked.

"But behind all that, "Mr. Caffery said, "was the proclamation lof the President about assimilating the Filipinos benevolently, an assimilating the Filipinos benevolently, an assimilation after the manner of the anaconda, which swallows its vietim."

Mr. Hayr asked whether the Filipinos did not

which swallows its vietim.

Mr. Hoar asked whether the Filipinos did not hold the rest of the islands by as good a right is the United States held Manila.

Mr. Caffery—I think so, the right of armed securation.

as the United States held Manila.

Mr. Caffery—I think so, the right of armed occupation.

Mr. Hour—And the further fact that it is their country and nobody clse's.

Mr. Spooner then, Wis I denounced the attack by the Filipinos last Saturday is a wanton, wifful and gross violation of all the rules of war. His own belief was that the instigation to that attack had come from the city of Washington, and that its ultimate object was its supposed effect on the action of the Senate. Agoncillo and his associates, who had been operating in Washington for weeks, had on Saturday night "folded their tents like the Arabs and as signify stolen away." While American solders were lighting for their country at Manila it was not the part of Senators to send messages of comfort to their enemies.

If. Mr. Shooner continued, "a resolution is to be adopted here declaring that it is not the policy of the United States to maintain permanent dominion in the archipeago, it is not necause of the people there. It is not as a piedge to them. It is not as a prayer by the United States Senate asking the Filipinos to stop firing on our men. It is in the interest of our own people; it is to subserve the policy of our people and nothing clse. I give no pledges to any man with a revolver at my breast. This Government cannot afford to do it. And so I hope, with all my heart, that we will move forward on the undisputed basis that we have descreed a title to this archipelago, that we have won it from Senin in war, that we are from this time out the titular sovereign of those islands. I see nothing in this debate but mischief. I believe that much of the broade islands. I see nothing in this debate but mischief. I believe that much of the senate which may have produced hostilities were those which were uttered on the other side of the chamber advocating the imposition of a government on the Philippine Islands which they were not willing to submit to.

Mr. Tillman (Dom. S. C.) took the floor, but said that he would postpone his remarks till to morrow

to-morrow, adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Bill Providing for the Taking of the Twelfth Census Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Under the rules this was suspension day in the House, and under suspension of the rules a number of measures vere passed. The more important were the House bill providing for the taking of the welfth census, the House bill extending the alien contract labor laws over Hawaii and Senate bill granting 25,000 acres of land in Alabama to the Girls' Industrial School and Tuskegee Institute in that State. The bill anpointing a commission to appoint female nurses in the army failed to secure a two thirds vote.

Resolutions were agreed to authorizing the instruction at Annapolis Naval Academy of youths from Colombia and Costa Rica, upon

youths from Colombia and Costa Rica, upon the request of the representatives of these Gov-ernments at Washington.

Mr. Bailey of Texas called attention to what he deemed to be the impolitic nature of the bractice of educating youths of the South and Central American countries at our institutions, thus familiarizing them with our ships and mil-lary methods.

thus familiarizing them with our ships and military methods.
Also bill authorizing the city of Albuquerque to issue bonds for refunding purposes.
Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania introduced the following loint resolution as an amendment to the Constitution:
The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and bays of the United States, shall have power to negotiate treaties of peace in order to terminate hostilities in any war in which the United States may be engaged, provided a majority of the Senators present ratify such treaty.
Mr. Grow said it was an anomalous condition that while by the terms of the Constitution a majority of the Senators present ratify and that while by the terms of the Constitution a majority of the Senate might agree to a resolution declaring war and thus make it effective, if required two-thirds of that body to agree to a treaty terminating hostilities.
The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Mr. Hull (Pop., Ia.) moved to pass the bill es-

Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hull (Pop., 1a.) moved to pass the bill es-

tablishing a national military park to preserve and commemorate the battlefield at Viekaburg, Miss., the site selected surrounding and including Fort Garrett, known to the old army men as the square fort. The rules were surpended and the bill passed without a word of

discussion.
On motion by Mr. Aldrich (Dem., Ala.), the rules were suspended and Senate bill passed authorizing the Governor of Alabama to select 25,000 acres of land in that State to be set aside and granted for the use of the Girls' Industrial School and the Tuskegee Institute (Booker Washington's). At 5:20 the House adjourned.

THE POTE ON THE TREATY.

Statisticians Disagree as to Whether There Was 3 or 2 Votes in Excess of Two-Thirds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Senator Hanna's anpuncement to-day, after the vote in the Senate, that the peace treaty had been ratified by majority of three, set all the statisticians to work. A controversy has been commenced that may go on forever to determine whether Mr. Hanna was right, or whether, as a fact, the treaty was saved by two votes. Since the resuit became known half the population of Washington has been wrestling with problem as to the number of affirmative votes in excess of the required two-thirds. By some it is contended that there was but

one spare vote, while others contend there were

three. The rules of the Senate and the Constitution itself provide that the concurrence of "two-thirds of the Senators present" shall be necessary to the ratification of a treaty. And a Senator is not "present" unless he votes on a pending question. The number of Senators present to-day, as determined by adding together the affirmative and begative votes 157 and 27) was 84. As two-thirds of the number would be 581, it would appear that the supporters of the treaty had but one vote in excess of the necessary two-thirds. In support of this contention the jurglers of figures take the supposition that it one Senator who voted for ratification had been recorded on the other side of the question, the announcement would have been 3/1 to 28, just the necessary two-thirds voting in the laffirmative, while if a second vote were added to the negative side at the expense of the affirmative, the result would be 55 to 29, or 3 less than the requisite number. On the other hand, if the 27 negative votes are taken as one-third of the number necessary, then two-thirds, or 34 votes, would certainly express the full concurrence of the Senate, and, as 57 Senators did vote aye, the excess must be three, not one.

When Senators are to be absent from roll call on a question requiring a two-thirds vote for concurrence, it is customary to pair each vote in the negative against two in the affirmative. So on to-day's vote Senator White, who, if present, would have voted against ratification, was paired against Senators Cannon and Proctor, and Senator Turple against Senators Wetmore and Wilson. These Senators were all absent to-day, and it was not necessary, therefore, for any Senator of the pairs, "the pairs and the absentees ame out safare." This condition was fortunate, for Senators who are present and on the affirmative side of a question do not relish the idea of being paired as half votes, and some tangle usually results in the pair lists on such occasions. 'two-thirds of the Senators present" shall be necessary to the ratification of a treaty. And a

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED. Message from the Union League of Phila delphia Regarding the Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.-The Union League ent this telegram to President McKinley tonight In the President of the United States, Washington

"The Union League of Philadelphia con gratulates you and your Administration upon the ratification of the treaty of Paris, believing that it will redound to the honor and glory o our nation and prove a blessing to humanity The work of your Peace Commissioners wil form one of the greatest and most important pages in the history of the nineteenth century "JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON, President."

IN SENATOR HALE'S STATE.

Rejoicing in the Maine Legislature Ove the Ratification of the Treaty.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 6.-The announcement of the ratification of the peace treaty was made in both houses of the Maine Legislature shortly fter the opening of the afternoon session today. The news came in the form of a telegram from Senator Frye to Joseph H. Manley, a member of the House, who read the message

member of the House, who read the message. He had not taken his seat again before the body broke into tumultuous applause.

In the upper branch Stanley Plummer announced the vote of the United States Senate. The Senators applauded for several minutes. Col. Plummer nominated Senator Hale at the sepublican legislative caucus recently held.

In the House on motion of Mr. Gurney of Dover the Speaker was directed to express to the President the gratification of the Maine House of Representatives at the ratification of the treaty. A few weeks ago the Legislature unanimously indorsed the attitude of the Administration.

Had the treaty failed of passage, the antagonism to Senator Hale would have been great and Mr. Hale would doubtless have been requested to resign his seat in the Senate.

BRYAN ON THE TREATY FOTE.

Imperialistic Spirit. LINCOLN Neb Fob 6 - When informed this evening of the ratification of the treaty Col. Bryan said that he never believed was possible to deteat ratification, since, if it could be postponed or defeated in the present Senate, the next was certain to ratify. He had believed that it was best to put an actual termination to war first and then there would be leisure and opportunity to debate what the national policy should be, forcible annexation or the permitting of the Filipinos to govern themselves. This debate over the treaty, he said, has served the very opportune purpose of enabling thinking men to realize that the problem of expansion is now a domestic question, and since it has been ratified it will be possible to secure a line-up of Senators by the introduction of a resolution defining the national solicy.

"You may say," he said in conclusion, "that I have not lost faith in self-government, and I believe the people will rebuke the imperialistic spirit when the question is submitted to them." debate what the national policy should be

CHEERED FOR THE TREATY.

Nebraska Legislature Passes Resolutions Complimenting President McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.-There were twenty absentees and four members paired to-day and both leaders in the Senatorial contest lost heavily. The vote resulted: Allen, 40; Hayward, 28; Thompson, 10; Webster, 10; Field, 4; Weston, 4; Hinshaw, 1; Cornish, 1; Lamber son, 1; Reese, 1; Foss, 1; Vandusen, 1; Adams, 1 The Populist Lieutenant-Governor ruled that a majority of those voting, and not of those present, or 55, was necessary to elect. This ruling has given the Republicans some uneasiness. The four present, but not voting because ness. The four present, but not voting because paired, were Fusionists, and it is conceded that under this ruling the breaking of a few pairs by Populists might elect Allen, the entire Populist strength being 5t.

The news of the ratification of the peace treaty was received with prolonged cheering by both houses, and a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating President McKinley upon the actual termination of the war with Spain.

MR. HOAR NOT SUSTAINED AT HOME. Massachusetts House of Representatives for Expansion by 131 to 54.

Boston, Feb. 6.—The attitude of the Massahusetts House of Representatives on the Philippine question was better shown by a vote tolay than it has been heretofore. A resolution day than it has been heretofore. A resolution against expansion was killed by a vote of 131 to 54 afters long and heated discussion.

The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Mellen of Worcester, was to the effect that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole in order to express an opinion on the proposed departure from the traditional policy of the republic in regard to extending sovereignty over a distant people without their consent. Mr. Mellen eulogized Senator Hoar in supporting the measure.

Congratulations by Boston Students. This despatch was received by THE SUN last evening: BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6. Editor New York Sun, New York:

Three cheers for the treaty. Coldege Fraternities,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Educational Institutions and Schools. The Sus insists that for schools of the better class its columns give a better and surer return than those of any other paper. The Sus does not beast, makes no false or bombastic claims, but sets forth only that which it itself believes.—4dg.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

en. Otis Will Now Assert American Sovereignty Over the Philippines and Enforce the Terms of His Proclamation Calling on the Filipinos to Lay Down Their Arms or Be Treated as Rebels.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The first official action of the Government in reference to the ratifica-French Embassy in Washington of that fact. This was done by Secretary Hay in a diplo matic note. The French Embassy is official representative of Spanish interthe United States, and as State Department does not maintain diplomatic intercourse with Spain, the communication served as formal notification to the Spanish Government that the treaty had been ratified. Having complied with the requirements of courtesy, the State Department will not have any further indirect communica-tion with Spain on the subject of the treaty until the Spanish Cortes follows the example of the United States Senate in ratifying it. Shortly after they had been advised by Presi

dent McKinley of the Senate's action, Secretaries Aiger and Long sent cable messages to Gen. Otls and Admiral Dewey containing the news. Secretary Alger's despatch said merely: "Treaty ratified." It did not contain any instructions for the guidance of Gen. Otis. The explanation was made at the War Depart ment that Gen. Otis knew exactly what to do and did not need to be advised. He understood before he issued the proclamation asserting American authority over the Philippines that the terms of the proclamation were to be suspended until the ratification of the peace treaty. In the proclamation Gen. Otis called on the Filipinos to lay down their arms and return to their ordinary avocations, but in view of the peculiar position in which the United States were placed, pending action on the treaty, he was not to enforce that provision until ratification had been accomplished. Now that the embarrassment has been removed Gen. Otis, it was explained by a high official of the military branch of the Government, would proceed to enforce vigorously the demand he had made. All persons declining to lay down their arms and return to their ordinary pursults will be treated as rebels against the authority of this Government.

In addition to the telegram informing him that the treaty had been ratified, the only despatch sent to Gen. Otis by the War Department since the fight with the insurgents di rected him to send a list of the American casualties as soon as possible. He has not been instructed on any point concerning the campaign, aithough President and the members of the Cabinet with whom he had conferences yesterday decided that the rebellion against American authority should be put down by vigorous offensive action. To a Sun reporte Secretary Alger made this explanation of the attitude of the Government and the War De

"The War Department has not sent a word of instructions to Gen. Otis. Any statement that we have done so is false. We do not in tend to do so. Gen. Otis is entirely capable of handling the situation and we do not intend to hamper him with any orders. He knows exactly what to do and is doing it with entire satisfaction to the department. only telegram that has been sent to him merely only telegram that has been sent to him merely asked him to send a list of casualties as soon as possible. If Gen. Otis is not competent to perform his duties he should be relieved; if he is competent he should be permitted to carry on his campaign in his own way. He is on the ground and knows better than we do here in Washington what is required. More battles have been lost through hampering commanders with instructions than in any other way, and we don't propose to make any such mistakes.

and we don't propose to make any such mistakes.

Secretary Long said that no instructions had been sent to Admiral Dewey. He knew exactly what to do, the Secretary said, and there was no necessity of sending him directions as to the course he should pursue.

The status of the relations between Spain and the United States has not been changed by the ratification of the treaty. Technically, the two countries are still at war, but observing an armistice. According to State Department officials thoroughly versed in diplomatic procedure, reace between Spain and this country cannot be formally proclaimed until the ratifications of the treaty have been exchanged. This act will not be coincident with a resumption of diplomatic relations, however unless Spain so desires. While the action of the Senate removes the chief difficulty in the way of American control over the Philippines, there remains to be settled the important question as to the status it gives to the natives of the islands. Whether they are now to be considered as subjects of Spain or of the United States has not been determined by this Government, and opinions differ on the subject among the officials here. But as it was explained to a Sun reporter by a State Department official, it does not much matter whether the Filliphos are Sannijards or Amer. among the officials here. But as it was explained to a Sun reporter by a State Department official, it does not much matter whether the Filipinos are Spaniards or Americans. If the former, they have been guilty of violating the existing armistice and can be treated as enomies; if not Spaniards they must be considered as persons residing in American territory, engaged in a rebellions attempt to overthrow the authority of the United States. In other words, they have no status that will protect them from punishment by this Government for their unlawful acts.

President McKliniey promptly notified all the Cabinet officers of the ratification of the treaty and shortly afterward Secretaries Hay, Alger, Gage and Long called at the White House to congratulate him. All the officials of the Senate were jubilant. They shock hands with each other and seted like so many schoolboys to whom a holiday had been promised. Secretaries Long was beaming as he dictated to The Sun reporter the following expression of his gratification:

"I am glad that the treaty has been ratified."

Long was beaming as he dictated to The Sun reporter the following expression of his gratification:

"I am glad that the treaty has been ratified. I am glad from the standpoint of the antiexpansionists as well as from any other. The very height of imperialism is to have those islands under the control of one man exercising purely military authority. The ratification of the treaty transfers the disposition of those islands to the people, who, through their representatives, can give them self-government or make any other disposition of them that our principles of government and ideas of national life require."

Secretary Hay said he was very glad that the Senate had ratified the treaty. It would tend to dispose of many questions. Secretary Alger said he was delighted, and his expression and manner showed it. He said that the ratification gave us something tangible on which to work. It demonstrated to all nations that the American Congress is supporting the Administration.

American Congress is supporting the Admin

FIRST NEBRASKA'S POSITION.

One of the Men Who Recently Returned Describes the Scene of the Fight. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6 .- Corporal Primeau of he First Nebraska Regiment, who left Manile on Dec. 18 and is now in Omaha, when told of

"I am not surprised that the First Nebraska

he battle, said:

was the first regiment attacked, as it was directly in front of the insurgents. Our regiment was encamped four miles out of Manila. between the Pasig River and a small creek The latter separated us from the insurgents. We were not allowed to cross the bridge leading to the camp of the insurgents, but they could come over and visit us all they wanted to, as there were no orders from the American commander preventing it. About half a mile beyond our camp were the waterworks and the reservoir mentioned in the despatches. Our men were on outpost duty at different times along the creek, and it is probable that Corporal Greek free on the Insurgents while they were trying to pass his post. "Calvocan and Paco, from where the Fillpinos advanced their stirmishers, are respectively three and a half miles east and four miles southeast of Manila. These points are directly in front of the Nebraska camp. The line of the insurgents commenced northeast of the city and extended along the east until it reached Malate, almost due south of the city when I left it was estimated that the insurgents had 30,000 men before Manila. My recollection is that the First Montana and First South Dakota regiments were stationed near the Nebraska regiment, the remainder of the American forces being in the city of Manila. leading to the camp of the insurgents,

Lieut, Houghwert, the Son of a Former New York Man.

Lieut, Charles S. Houghwort of the First Colorado Infantry, who was wounded at Manila, is the son of a former millionaire who twenty the son of a former annual acrockery house in this city, and lived at Madison. N. J. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Lient Houghwort was steller in David Moffat's bank in Denver, and Mr. Moffat is paying his salary while he is in the United States service. Mr. Moffat is at present stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the United States service. Mr Moffa present stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.



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simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG STRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauscate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

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and all affections of the hair and scalp are speedily, successfully and permanently cured, and the lustre, the natural growth and color restored at WOOD-BURYS, 26 West 23d at. Consultation free.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE ANTIQUE DAK BOOK RACKS. \$1.50.

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. OTIS.

Burry Orders to the Sheridan. WASHINGTON, Fob. 6.-No arrangements have been made looking to the securing of other transports for sending reinforce-ments to Manila. Col. Bird of the Quartermaster's Department had a conference last night with the Secretary of War, but nothing was decided upon. There are now about 5,000 regular troops on route to the Philippines. The Scandia and Morgan City, carrying the Twentieth Infantry, sailed from San Francisco on Jan. 26, and are believed to be in the vicinity of Honolulu. The Ohio and Senator, with the Twenty-second Infantry, left San Francisco on Feb 1. Gen Lawton is on with the Twenty-second Infantry, left San Francisco on Feb. 1. Gen. Lawton is on the Grant with the Fourth and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry. The Grant reported several days ago its arrival at Gibraltar, and is now on its way to Manila. The Sherman has also left New York for the Philippines, and carries the Third and a portion of the Seventeenth Infantry. Hurry orders have been issued to the Sheridan to hasten the alterations, so that it may be able to leave in fadyance of the 14th, the date announced on Saturday. It is thought at the War Department that the Scandia and Morgan City will reach Manila in three weeks. They departed after the Grant, but the trip from San Francisco is considerably shorter than by the Suez Canal. The other regiments will arrive within thirty or forty days, however.

DEWEY MAKES A CAPTURE, Seizes a Schooner Loaded with Arms and

Ammunition for the Insurgents. WASHINGTON, Feb.; 6.-It was learned to-day that Admiral Dewey had informed the Navy Department of the seizure by one of his vessels of a schooner loaded with arms and munitions of war for the Filipino Army. The date of the seizure could not be ascertained, but it was said to have been recent. Administration officials are retieent in giving opinions as to where and from whom the arms were secured. A report that the Government had ascertained that German officials at Hong Kong were furnishing these war subplies could not be confirmed and was apparently untrue.

We cannot prevent shopkeepers from selling gues and cartridges at Hong Kong or anywhere else," said one official, "but when it comes to an attempt to get these things into the Philippines, that is another matter."

The Filipinos at Hong Kong are believed to have a large sum of money at their disposal, part of the bribe paid to Aguinaldo and other prominent leaders by the Spaniards, and this, it is said, has been used freely in buying war supplies for Aguinaldo's army. nitions of war for the Filipino Army. The

ASTOR BATTERY ITCHING TO FIGHT. Meeting Talked Of to Offer Its Services to Return to Manila.

The news of the outbreak in the Philippines has excited the members of the Astor Battery. Some of them have an itching to get back there and do a little more fighting for Unele Sam. and a meeting is being taiked of with a view to considering the advisability of offering the services of the battery to the Government. Sergt, Robert E. Siliman told a SUN reporter last night that he had talked with a large number of members of the battery and had found them all willing to return if the Government wants them. They had been through the mild out there, he said, and found that the climate, which they had drended most on going to Menila, had not proved detrimental to their health.

Off to Join Dewey.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 6.-The former bospital ship Solace completed taking on coal, amountion and stores for Dewey's squadron to say and without delay put to sea. She passed the Henry at 4:30 o clock this afternoon bound a Manila.

A CANADIAN LADY

Gives Her Experience with Coffee.

My sick headache and dull, languid, sleep beelings have all gone since I have quit the use of coffee and taken to Postum Cereal Field Coffee. You may be sure that I have abandoned the use of common coffee altogether.
A number of my friends in this Michigan and here in Caunda have been greatly benefits by discarding coffee and using Postum. I have known cases where people disliked the tasks known cases where people disliked the tasks a known cases where people disliked the tasks it is burstes there did not about to be a long enough, and i know that this is always trace in such cases. No one can get a good out of Postum without it is properly made, and that a simple and easy enough if one will only follow the directions,—Adv.